

APPENDIX B

Plant Palette for Licton Springs

Plant Communities

Plants should be planted based on their horticultural requirements and associations with existing native plants. (i.e. *Tolmeia menziesii* with Alder)

Also, plants in a natural setting grow in stands or clumps of different sizes. To emulate nature, plants should be planted using the Clump-Gap Mosaic. This principle is simply planting the same species of plants in different sized clumps with gaps between where individuals of different species are planted. This technique subjects the species to a greater variety of growing conditions, achieving a greater survival rate of a more diverse number of species.

Site Characteristics at Ucton Springs

- Wet (Dry along slope crests)
- Shade to Full Sun (Partial shade along edges)
- High Organic Content Soil (disturbed site)
- Alder is dominant tree species
- lack of plant/habitat diversity due to invasive plants

Plants for Full Sun / Wet areas:

Trees

Sitka spruce (*Picea sitchensis*): Can tolerate all but the wettest sites in full sun or shade
80'-160'h x 20'-40'w

Oregon ash (*Fraxinus latifolia*): Grows well on moist to wet soils. 80'h x 50'w

Shrubs

Cascara (*Rhamnus purshiana*): Songbirds and mammals eat berries, often grows with Alder, likes full sun and disturbed sites.

Pacific willow (*Salix lucida*): Will tolerate standing water. Needs full sun. 35'h x 20'w

Scouler's willow (*Salix scouleriana*): Wet, sun, will tolerate some shade. 25'h x 20'w

Sitka willow (*Salix sitchensis*): Wet, sun, tolerates some shade. 20'h x 20'w

Salmonberry (*Rubus spectabilis*): 12'h x 12'w thicket forming, will tolerate shade

Red elderberry (*Sambucus racemosa*)

Black twinberry (*Lonicera involucrata*)

Red osier dogwood (*Comus sericea*)

Herbaceous

Common rush (*Juncus effusus*): Wet, sun, will tolerate some dryness. Clumps 2'h x 1'w

Spreading rush (*Juncus supiniformis*): Sun, wet, will tolerate shallow water. 1'h x indefinite-
depending on amount of water.

Tapered rush (*Juncus acuminatus*): Wet, sun, 2'h x 1'w

Merten's rush (*Juncus mertensianus*): Wet, sun 1'h x 1'w

Jointed rush (*Juncus articulatus*)

Northern Clustered sedge (*Carex arcta*): Wet, sun 1'h x 1'w

Sawbeak sedge (*Carex stipata*)

Tule (*Scirpus acutus*): Sun, shallow water. 6'h x indefinite

Cow-parsnip (*Heracleum lanatum*)

Water plantain (*Alisma plantago-aquatica*)

Wapato (*Sagittaria latifolia*)

Small bedstraw (*Galium trifidum*): Semi-climbing plant found in wet, open areas. 'h x 3'w

Common maretail (*Hippuris vulgaris*): Sun, saturated soil. 1'h x indefinite

Plants for Wet/Shade:

Trees

Western hemlock (*Tsuga heterophylla*): Needs fair amount of organic matter in soil and moisture. Tolerates shade well. 70'-130'h x 20'-30'w

Western red cedar (*Thuja plicata*): Grows best on seepage sites. Tolerates shade well. 70'-120'h x 20'-30'w

Shrubs

Devil's club (*Oplopanax horridus*): Moist, woods, needs good drainage. Th x 10'w

Black swamp gooseberry (*Ribes lacustre*): Moist woods, often on rotting wood.

Indian plum (*Oemelaria cerasiformis*): Dry to moist, open woods. It is an important source of nectar in early spring. 10'h x Tw

Red elderberry (*Sambucus racemosa*): Moist shade and sun. common along forest edges and in alder forest. 10'h x 10'w

Hazlenut (*Corylus comuta*): Needs some moisture and good drainage. 10'h x 10'w

Herbaceous:

Wild ginger (*Asarum caudatum*): Needs rich soil, moisture and shade. 6"h x 6'w mat forming.

Palmate coltsfoot (*Petasites palmatus*): Moist to wet forests, thicket, and swamps.

Piggy back plant (*Tolmiea menziesii*): Grows well in moist, shady sites with Alder. 12"-24"h x 3'-6'w

Foam flower (*Tiarella trifoliata*): Moist shade 20"h x 12"w

Fringecup (*Telima grandiflora*): Moist forest and thickets, another good choice for moist areas under Alder. 32"h x 12"w

Sword fern (*Polystichum munitum*): Tough plant common in moist forest.

Giant horsetail (*Equisetum telmateia*): 4'h x indefinite

Scouring Rush (*Equisetum hyemale*): Both of these *Equisetum* species are fairly common and may introduce themselves from neighboring areas so we may not want to spend money on them. However, as they are fairly aggressive, they could be useful as competition for non-native invasives. 4'h x indefinite

Lady fern (*Athyrium filix-femina*): Moist to wet forest, swamps.

Spiny wood fern (*Dryopteris expansa*): Moist forest

Deer fern (*Blechnum spicant*): Moist to wet forest commonly found under Alder.

Slough sedge (*Carex obnuta*): Grows in saturated soils and tolerates shade

Skunk cabbage (*Lysichiton americanum*): Shady, saturated soils.

Plants for Dry / Partial Shade (Upland):

Shrubs

Vine maple (*Acer circinatum*): Common understory tree in conifer forest. Benefits from some moisture, especially in sunnier sites. 20'h x 10'w

Mock orange (*Philadelphus lewisii*): Grows well in a variety of conditions.

Red flowering current (*Ribes sanguineum*): Likes dry rocky sites, flowers are attractive to hummingbirds, berries eaten by a large variety of creatures. 6'h x 6'w

Snowberry (*Symphoricarpus albus*): Dry forest. Fixes nitrogen. 4'h x 6'w

Oceanspray (*Holodiscus discolor*): Dry, Partial Shade 12'h x 12'w

Rubus parviflorus (Thimbleberry): common in open Red Alder forest, forest edges and recent clearings.

Herbaceous

Honeysuckle (*Lonicera hispidula*): Crawling vine attractive to hummingbirds and other birds, likes dry scrubby sites.

Low Oregon grape (*Mahonia nervosa*): Low growing shrub or groundcover. 2'h x 3'w

Salal (*Gaultheria shaHan*): Shrub or groundcover. 3'h x 3'w